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August 19, 1999

Date of Signature

Assistant Commissioner
for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, D.C. 20231

Re: U.S. Patent Application
IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE
By: Hiromu MUKAI
Attorney Docket: 15162/01020

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing are the following papers relating to an
IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE, Hiromu MUKAI, inventor:

- (1) Specification;
- (2) Executed Declaration and Power of Attorney;
- (3) Formal Drawings (6 sheets);
- (4) Certified Copy of Priority Document;

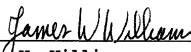
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August 19, 1999
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- (5) Information Disclosure Statement, along with Form 1449 and copies of references; and
- (6) Assignment of the invention to Minolta Co., Ltd. with Recordation Form Cover Sheet;
- (7) Check in the amount of \$40.00 to cover the Assignment recordal fee; and
- (8) Check in the amount of \$838.00 to cover the filing fee of the application.

In the event the attached checks in the amount of \$40.00 and \$838.00 are not received with this correspondence, are not sufficient, or in the event additional fees are due, please charge the required fees (other than issue fee) during the pendency of this application to Deposit Account No. 18-1260. Please credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 18-1260.

All correspondence is to be directed to the Applicant's attorney at the Dallas address listed above.

Respectfully submitted,



James W. Williams
Registration No. 20,047
Attorney for Applicant

JWW/fis
Enclosures

IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE

Related Application

This application is based on application No. 10-243869 filed in Japan, the
5 content of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Background of the Invention

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an image pickup device having an image input
10 optical system for forming an image on light receiving portions of an image sensor such
as a CCD sensor or a CMOS sensor.

Description of the Prior Art

An image sensor has light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and
15 vertically transferring portions for transferring charges generated by the light receiving
portions in a vertical direction. FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view showing one pixel of the
image sensor. A photodiode (light receiving) portion 5' constituting the light receiving
portion and a vertical register portion 6' constituting the vertically transferring portion
are disposed on a silicon layer 10 serving as a substrate. An insulative film 11 such as
20 SiO_2 is formed on the silicon layer 10. An electrode 8 for charge transfer is disposed on
the register portion 6'. An aluminum light intercepting film 7 is disposed over the
register portion 6' and over a part of the photodiode portion 5'. Because of the presence
of the light intercepting film 7, no light is directly incident on the top of the register
portion 6'. In order that no light is incident on the register portion 6' from a slanting
25 direction, a predetermined distance d is set between the register portion 6' and the light

receivable part of the photodiode portion 5'.

However, the light receiving portions of the image sensor are longitudinally elongated in one column, whereas the luminous flux from an image input optical system for inputting light to the image sensor is circular in cross section. For this reason, part of the input luminous flux is incident on areas outside the light receiving portions, and further, in the part of the luminous flux that is obliquely incident on the light receiving portions, the part incident on areas outside the light receiving portions corresponds to the light A in FIG. 11 being obliquely incident to reach the adjacent register portion 6', so that smears are generated. As a result, an output of high image quality cannot be obtained. Some of the luminous flux turns to reach the side of the register portion 6' to affect the register portion 6' after reflected at the light intercepting film like the light B.

Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is to provide an improved image pickup device.

Another object of the present invention is to provide an image pickup device capable of reducing the generation of smears in the image sensor.

In order to attain the object, an image pickup device according to one aspect of the present invention has an image sensor having rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other, an image input optical system for forming an image on said image sensor, said image input optical system including a diaphragm whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor.

Further, in order to attain the object, an image pickup device according to another aspect of the present invention has an image sensor having rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being
5 formed integrally with each other, an image input optical system for forming an image on said image sensor, said image input optical system including a diaphragm and a light restricting plate whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor, said light restricting plate being provided separately from said diaphragm.

Brief Description of the Drawings

This and other objects and features of this invention will become clear from the following description, taken in conjunction with the preferred embodiments with reference to the accompanied drawings in which:

15 FIG. 1 shows the structure of an image pickup device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 shows a part of a CCD sensor of the image pickup device;

FIG. 3 shows the structure of one light receiving portion of the CCD sensor;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view of a part of the CCD sensor;

20 FIG. 5 shows the shape of a diaphragm provided in an image input optical system;

FIG. 6 shows another shape of the diaphragm;

FIG. 7 shows still another shape of the diaphragm;

25 FIG. 8 shows the structure of an image pickup device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 shows a relationship between the pupil of the image input optical system and an image sensor;

FIG. 10 shows positions of the luminous flux being incident on the light receiving portions of the image sensor;

5 FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of a part of a light receiving portion of an image sensor, for explaining a cause of smears generated in an image pickup device; and

FIG. 12 shows the luminous fluxes incident on both sides of the image sensor of the image pickup device according to the embodiment of the present invention.

10 Description of the Preferred Embodiment

<First Embodiment>

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described. FIG. 1 shows the structure of an image pickup device according to a first embodiment of the present invention. A light restricting plate 1 and a diaphragm 2 are inserted in an
15 image input optical system comprising a plurality of lens elements. An image sensor 3 comprising a CCD is disposed at the image plane of the image input optical system.

FIG. 2 shows the pixel structure of the image sensor 3. The image sensor 3 comprises light receiving portions 5 arranged in a matrix, and vertically transferring portions 6. The light receiving portions 5 each comprise, for example, a photodiode, and
20 generate charges that are proportional to the intensity of the received light. The vertically transferring portions 6 are formed so as to adjoin the light receiving portion columns. The structure of the image sensor 3 is detailed in FIG. 11.

When the pixel density of the image sensor 3 is increased, the size of the light receiving portions 5 is decreased, so that a great output cannot be obtained. For this
25 reason, in recent image sensors 3, a microlens 8 is disposed in correspondence with each

light receiving portion as shown in FIG. 3 in order to obtain a high vignetting factor.

Reference number 7 represents a light intercepting aluminum film formed over the area other than the light receiving portions 5. Since light can be condensed in an area larger than the light receiving portion 5 by the microlens 8 as shown in the figure, the signal

5 charge amount at the light receiving portion 5 increases. In the image sensor having the microlenses, strictly, an image is formed at the vertices of the microlenses. At this time, in the image, the diaphragm of the input optical system and the light receiving portions of the image sensor are in a conjugate relationship because of a working of the microlenses. When such a relationship is satisfied, the shape of the diaphragm (or the
10 shape of the restricting plate) is very important as described later.

FIG. 4 shows, with respect to the light receiving portion 5, the difference in width of the incident luminous flux due to the difference in lens aperture, that is, in F number. Here, the smaller circle 18 represents the luminous flux in the case where the image input optical system has a small aperture, and the larger circle 17 represents the
15 luminous flux in the case where the optical system has a large aperture. Since the light receiving portion 5 is elongated not in the horizontal direction but in the vertical direction, part of the luminous flux is incident on the areas horizontally adjoining the light receiving portion 5 as shown by the circle 17 in the case of the large-aperture optical system, so that only a luminous flux of $f/3.0$ to $f/4.0$ is incident on the light receiving
20 portion 5. When part of the luminous flux is incident on areas outside the light receiving portion 5 as shown by the circle 18, the part affects the vertically transferring portions (registers) 6, so that smears are generated.

Therefore, the luminous flux can appropriately be restricted with respect to the light receiving portion 5 when the diaphragm has, for example, a small oval shape as
25 shown in FIG. 5. That is, as long as having this shape, the diaphragm can appropriately

restrict light in the horizontal direction at the left and the right ends of the light receiving portion 5. Consequently, no light is incident on the vertical register portion 6 (see FIG. 11), so that the generation of smears is reduced. Further, with respect to the vertical direction, since light is incident on a large area of the light receiving portion 5, light is efficiently received. While the oval shape of FIG. 5 is linear in the vertical direction in correspondence with the shape of the light receiving portion, it is circular in the horizontal direction. The circular shape in the horizontal direction is decided in accordance with the effective aperture of the image input optical system. The shape in the vertical direction is decided based on the angle of view of the image sensor.

Since the diaphragm 2 has an oval shape, the luminous flux in the horizontal direction is cut with respect to the image sensor 3 to thereby restrain the generation of smears, and the quantity of light incident in the vertical direction is increased so that signal charges are generated with efficiency.

Consequently, a high-quality image with few smears is obtained without the output of the image sensor 3 being largely reduced. The diaphragm 2 does not necessarily have the oval shape but may have a shape, for example, that is linear in the vertical direction and is also linear in the horizontal direction. Moreover, the linear shape in the vertical direction may be provided only on one side. FIG. 9 shows a phenomenon in which smears are generated due to a displacement between the entrance pupil and the exit pupil of the input optical system. Normally, the entrance pupil of the input optical system is set at infinity. That is, the image sensor 3 is set on the assumption that a parallel light ray is incident thereon through the image input optical system. The exit pupil of the image input optical system is frequently situated at a finite distance with respect to the image sensor 3. For this reason, there is a displacement between the entrance pupil and the exit pupil, so that the luminous flux is

obliquely incident on the light receiving portions 5 of the image sensor 3 as shown in FIG.

9. Consequently, the relative position relationship of the luminous flux with respect to the light receiving surface is different between on the right and the left sides of the image sensor. For this reason, light enters the vertical transferring portion 6 as shown in FIG.

- 5 11, so that smears are largely generated. A light restricting plate 4 may be used for restricting the generation of the smears.

For example, in FIG. 1, the light restricting plate 1 for restricting the luminous flux in the horizontal direction is inserted separately from the diaphragm 2. In this embodiment, the light restricting plate 1 is inserted directly behind a lens 4 disposed
10 ahead of the diaphragm 2. The light restricting plate 1 has a shape being cut along two parallel straight lines in the vertical direction as shown in FIG. 6. Consequently, the luminous flux incident on the light receiving portion 5 which luminous flux has been restricted by the diaphragm 2 into a circular shape is further restricted by the light
15 restricting plate 1 as shown in FIG. 12, so that the luminous flux has a shape being cut along two parallel straight lines in the vertical direction so as to coincide with the vertical direction shape of the light receiving portion 5.

In FIG. 12, reference number 30 represents the luminous flux incident on a light receiving portion 5R on the right side of the image sensor 3, whereas reference numeral 31 represents the luminous flux incident on a light receiving portion 5L on the
20 left side of the image sensor 3. With this arrangement, the quantity of the light directly incident on the vertical register portion 6 from a slanting direction or of the light incident on the portion 6 by being reflected at the light intercepting film 7 is reduced on the right and the left sides of the image sensor 3, so that the generation of smears in the image sensor 3 is reduced.

- 25 The level of the smears generated in the image sensor 3 sometimes differs

between on the right and the left sides. For this reason, the smear level is also reduced by inserting the light restricting plate for intercepting light on the side where the smear level is higher as shown in FIG. 7. In this case, since the fabrication is easier than in the case where the light restricting plate shown in FIG. 6 is inserted, the manufacturing cost is reduced.

<Second Embodiment>

Subsequently, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described. FIG. 8 shows the structure of an image pickup device according to the second embodiment. The optical system of this embodiment is a two-component zoom lens optical system of a negative and a positive lens element configuration. A restricting plate 22 is disposed in a first lens unit 20, and a diaphragm 23 is disposed in a second lens unit 21. The restricting plate 22, which is not limited thereto, is disposed only on one side as shown in FIG. 7. First, light having passed through the first lens unit 20 has its luminous flux restricted by the light restricting plate (restricting plate) 22 and has its quantity adjusted by the diaphragm 23. Then, the light passes through the second lens unit 21 to reach the image sensor 24. The image sensor 24 has a structure as shown in FIGs. 2 and 3. FIG. 8 shows the wide-angle condition (W). The first lens unit 20 first approaches the second lens unit 21 and then, moves away therefrom to make a U-turn as shown by the arrow 25 and the second lens unit 21 approaches the first lens unit 20 as shown by the arrow 26, whereby the optical system is brought to the telephoto condition (T).

Here, when the aperture of the diaphragm 23 is invariable, the aperture of the image input optical system is larger in the wide-angle condition than in the telephoto condition, and the generation of smears is greater in the wide-angle condition. It is most

effective in preventing the generation of smears that the F number in the horizontal direction is invariable during zooming. This can be achieved by increasing the aperture of the diaphragm 23 in the horizontal direction in accordance with the driving of the second lens unit 21 to the telephoto condition.

5 In this case, however, a driving mechanism for varying the aperture of the diaphragm 23 is required, so that the structure is complicated. Therefore, in this embodiment, in the wide-angle condition, the light restricting plate 22 is used to reduce the generation of smears. In the telephoto condition, the luminous flux adjustment is made by the diaphragm 23. Consequently, the generation of smears in the wide-angle
10 condition is reduced with a simple structure. As a result, smears in the wide-angle condition are improved with a simple structure.

According to the zooming image pickup device of this embodiment, the luminous flux in the horizontal direction can be restricted by the restricting plate 22 provided separately from the diaphragm 23, so that the generation of smears can be
15 reduced with a simple structure. Moreover, in this embodiment, the restricting plate 22, which restricts light only in one direction of the image sensor 24, can easily be fabricated.

As described above, according to the present invention, in the image input optical system, the luminous flux is restricted by the diaphragm or the restricting plate formed based on the shape of the image sensor, so that smears are significantly improved
20 without the output level at the image sensor being largely reduced.

Moreover, since the light restricting plate has an oval shape that is circular in the vertical direction and is linear in the horizontal direction, in the vertical direction, the luminous flux is linearly restricted to reduce the generation of smears and in the horizontal direction, the large reduction in light quantity is prevented in accordance with
25 the effective aperture.

Although the present invention has been fully described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Therefore, unless otherwise such changes and modification depart from the scope of the present invention, 5 they should be construed as being included therein.

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What is claimed is:

1. An image pickup device comprising:

an image sensor having rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions,
5 said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other;

an image input optical system for forming an image on said image sensor, said image input optical system including a diaphragm; and

the diaphragm whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of
10 said light receiving portions of said image sensor.

2. An image pickup device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said diaphragm has an oval shape that is circular in a vertical direction and is linear in the horizontal direction.

15 3. An image pickup device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said image sensor has charge transferring portions adjoining said light receiving portions.

4. An image pickup device comprising:

20 an image sensor having rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other;

an image input optical system for forming an image on said image sensor, said
25 image input optical system including a diaphragm and a light restricting plate; and

the light restricting plate whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor, said light restricting plate being provided separately from said diaphragm.

5 5. An image pickup device as claimed in claim 4, wherein said light restricting plate is disposed on one side in the horizontal direction.

6. An image pickup device as claimed in claim 4, wherein said light restricting plate has an oval shape that is circular in a vertical direction and is linear in
10 the horizontal direction.

7. An image pickup device as claimed in claim 4, wherein said image sensor has charge transferring portions adjoining said light receiving portions.

15 8. An image input optical system for forming an image on an image sensor which has rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other, comprising:

20 at least one lens element; and
 a diaphragm whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor.

9. An image input optical system as claimed in claim 8, wherein said
25 diaphragm has an oval shape that is circular in a vertical direction and is linear in the

horizontal direction.

10. An image input optical system as claimed in claim 8, wherein said image sensor has charge transferring portions adjoining said light receiving portions.

5

11. An image input optical system for forming an image on an image sensor which has rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other,

10 comprising:

at least one lens element;

a diaphragm; and

a light restricting plate whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor, said light restricting plate
15 being provided separately from said diaphragm.

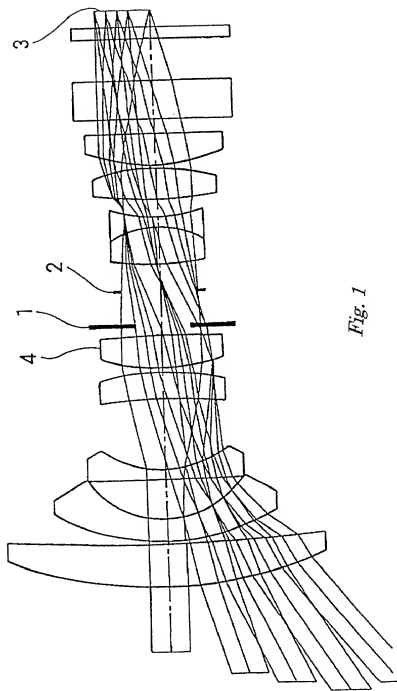
12. An image input optical system as claimed in claim 11, wherein said light restricting plate is disposed on one side in the horizontal direction.

13. An image input optical system as claimed in claim 11, wherein said light restricting plate has an oval shape that is circular in a vertical direction and is linear in the horizontal direction.

14. An image input optical system as claimed in claim 11, wherein said
25 image sensor has charge transferring portions adjoining said light receiving portions.

Abstract of the disclosure

An image pickup device has an image sensor having rectangular light receiving portions arranged in a matrix, and microlenses disposed in correspondence with said light receiving portions, said light receiving portions and said microlenses being formed integrally with each other, an image input optical system for forming an image on said image sensor, said image input optical system including a diaphragm whose shape in a horizontal direction coincides with a shape of said light receiving portions of said image sensor.

*Fig. 1*

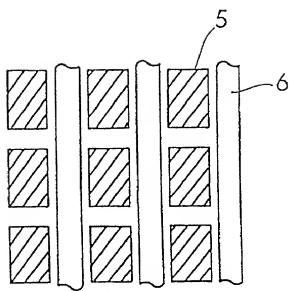


Fig. 2

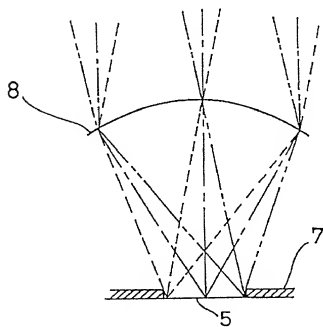
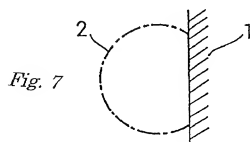
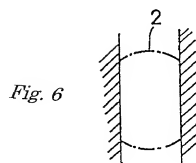
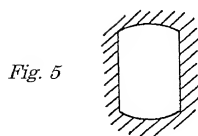
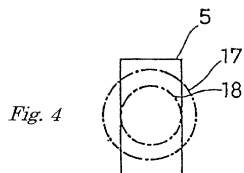


Fig. 3



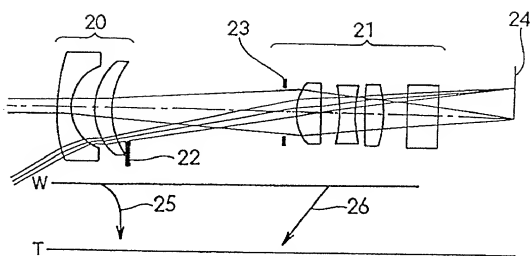


Fig. 8

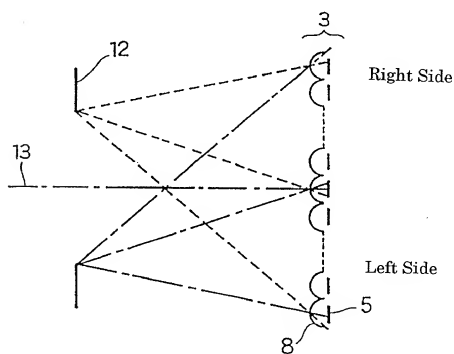


Fig. 9

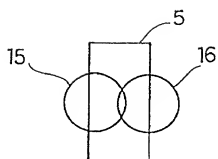


Fig. 10

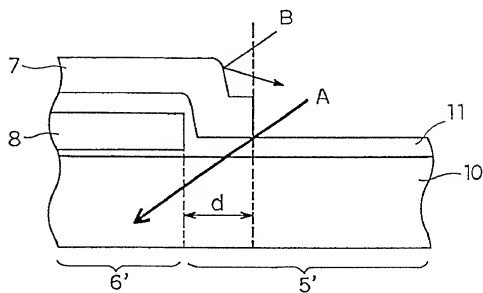


Fig. 11

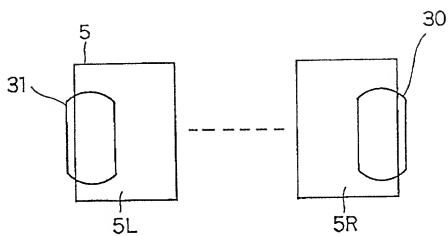


Fig. 12

Attorney Docket No.

1

DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As the below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe that I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention or discovery entitled

IMAGE PICKUP DEVICE

the specification of which

(check one) X is attached hereto.

_____ was filed on _____ as
Application Ser. No. _____.

I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims; and

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119/365 of any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate as listed below or of any PCT international application, designating at least one country other than the United States of America, as listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application, designating at least one country other than the United States of America, directed to said invention or discovery and having

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a filing date before that of the applications on which priority is claimed:

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>DATE FILED</u>	<u>PRIORITY CLAIMED</u>
			(Yes) (No)
10-243869	Japan	August 28, 1998	X

I hereby appoint:

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 Eugenia S. Hansen, Reg. No. 31,966
 James W. Williams, Reg. No. 20,047
 Steven P. Rhines, Reg. No. 38,595
 Thomas N. Tarnay, Reg. No. 41,341
 Daren C. Davis, Reg. No. 38,425

all of the firm of SIDLEY & AUSTIN, my representatives with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and to file and prosecute any international patent applications filed thereon before any international authorities under the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

Send correspondence to:	Direct telephone calls to:
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Suite 3400	Main: <u>(214) 981-3300</u>
Dallas, Texas 75201-6507	Attorney Docket No.: _____

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that

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these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Full name of sole inventor:

Hiromu		MUKAI
First	Middle	Last

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 Date: August 6, 1999
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